The Bombay Gazette.

No 8 608.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

Long Advertisements.

First line	Rs. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

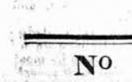
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,405 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander P. Corfon, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1876.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

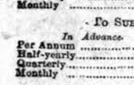
The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September, and on MONDAY, the 18th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th August 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Stannard, on Thursday, the 14th September 1876, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

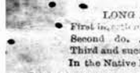
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked to engage by the steamers on this line of steamers, and for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

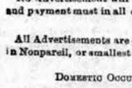


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September 1876, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMEREAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 877 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander G. U. Stevenson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th September 1876, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Monaid, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 25th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Adea	£22	£15	£4	Embarking	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8		
Port Said	38	24	9		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14-10		
Marseilles	52	35	15		

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay July 1876.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

CALLING AT COMPTA IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENTS OFFER EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer ODIUN, 293 Tons, G. J. Rutter, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY, the 5th September, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder, leaving Goa every SATURDAY MORNING :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

JOOMABHOY LALLJEE.

No. 99, Bazaar Gate Street, or Khoja Mools, Mandvie.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Sept. 1876.
SUMATRA	2,488	480	J. C. Almond	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	3,742	600	J. D Steward	22nd—Southampton, Oct. 1876.
VENETIA	2,726	450	G. J. Babbage	2nd—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2,964	450	D Reynolds	9th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	3,491	370	A. S mons	16th—Suez, &c.
ASSAM	3,033	500	G. F. Cates	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2,594	400	C. H. Eastley	30th,—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Musagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 19th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, Captain I. Reeves, (2,609 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any parcel of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 15th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	23rd Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2762	816	.....	7th Oct.	18th N ov.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

or Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S S. CHIDDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ 11th October.
„ TRENCHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property situate at Churneywady, alias Dockerwady, without the Fort of Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Company are instructed by the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Paolo Domingo, deceased, to sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Puzandaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Churneywady, alias Dockerwady, in the sub-district of Bycullah, assessed under No. 12, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabout, and bounded on the east, south, and north, by public passage, and on the west partly by the property of Jose P. De Souza, and partly by the property of Rustomjee Cowasjee Bottlewalla.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th September 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY,
At 3rd Kamatipoora Lane.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee Heera Kh ooal, Gunvesh Jetha and Jama Nawa, on account and risk of Bhawoo Jungojee, the mortgagor, the following property viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of ground, messuage tenement, or dwelling house, situated without the Fort walls of Bombay, at 3rd Kamathepoora Street, covered with tiles and connected with Watta wall, bounded, containing by admeasurement 10 feet in breadth and 30 feet in length be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3925 and bounded as follows to wit, on or towards the east by the house of Girdhun Bunyan, on or towards the west by the house of Munaje Vunjara, on or towards the north by the public road, and on or towards the south by the back compound of the said house.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 9th September 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th inst, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

At 1 P.M.

A handsome pair of silver grey ponies, go in saddle and harness.

One Addis's patent water cart with iron wheels.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH JEWELLERY

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, A Lot of Valuable Jewellery consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Rings, Silver and Gold Watches, Lockets, Pencils, Bracelets, Studs, Charms, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Stock-in-trade, Printing Establishment of the paper lately known as the *Indian Statesman*, at Sassoon's Building, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, by order of the first purchasers, the whole of the valuable Stock-in-trade, Printing Establishment known as the "Indian Statesman" The same comprises, steam or hand press, by W. Coni bee, small hand proof pr sses, a large quantity of Bourgeois, Brevier, Minio, Nonpareil, Longprimer, Pica, Small Pica, Great primer, Two Line Minion, Two Line Bourgeois, Two Line Heading Type, Brass Rulers, Leads, Columns Rules Brass and Tin Headings, Galleys, Chases, Iron Bars, English Types, cases on stand, types table, jars of polash, printing papers, ink, &c. Office furniture such as writing, round, square, dressing and washing tables, chairs, book stands, pigeon holes, record pr ss, copying press, a fire proof safe by John Lord and Co., sarcens, bateland, veranda couch s, camp cots, clothes press, side board, forest horses, stationary cases, ink-stands, hanging punkhas, newspaper files, books &c. &c.

The property is now on view.

The above will be sold in small lots, to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly and open carved black-wood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware a first class rosewood semi-grand piano, by "John Broadwood, and Sons," a handsome light open carriage, a pair of Bay Australian carriage horses, a large collection of choice and rare plants, books, &c., at 105, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by public Auction, at his residence, at the above-enlisted place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of James Melville, Esq., the same comprises handsome set of rich engraved glass wares, rich dinner, breakfast and dessert services, plat dware, such as a set of dish covers containing a pickle and egg stands, revolving butter pot, centre flower stands, a mahogany case containing a set of best electroplated shell pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a five chamber revolver by R. B. Rodder and Co., elegantly carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of camp table in 6 pieces, said board, whatnots, handsome reach polished dining room chairs, elegantly carved circular, pier, lady's writing and work tables, easy and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation sofas, ornament stands, teapoys, rich Brussel's and velvet pile carpets, Tucker's plated 3 light hanging argand lamp, a first class sweet toned rose wood Semi-Grand piano by "Broadwood and Sons," first rate chromolithograph and water-colour and oil paintings in gilt frames, English brass four posts bedsteads, reclining sofa, dressing and washing tables, English mahogany toilet and cheval glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, child's cots, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, a fine collection of plants, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome light open carriage with a pair of handsome bay Australian carriage horses and a set of English plated mounted double harness.

Fine Surat milch buffaloes, child's perambulator, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th September 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9TH.

The Performance will commence with

A MODEL YOUNG BACHELOR,

And conclude with Bravo's Burlesque,

ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Rs. 1.

Seats can be Secured at SOUNDY'S.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence 9 o'clock punctually.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

REDUCED PRICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

GRAND MAGIC PERFORMANCE OF PROFESSOR THORN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Reserved Seats..... .....Rs. 2.

Stalls.....Re. 1. Gallery and Pit.....As. 8.

Seats may be secured at Messrs M. BRES AUER & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; to commence punctually at 9 o'clock.

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA :

OR

REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.

BY

LEWIS G. HYNES, OF H. M.'s MINT.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. GEORGE FOGGO in our Firm here and in London CEASED on and from the 20th May 1876.

FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th August 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. VIXEN, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Vixen.

Bombay, 8th September 1876.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandize and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the MATTER of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION *Cum Testamento Annexo* of MUTHOORA GOMTOO NAIQUEEN SHIRODKAREEN, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

CRUSTNA MUTHOORA NAIQUEEN SHIRODKAREEN. } Applicant.

Notice is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by the above named applicant for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed of MUTHOORA GOMTOO NAIQUEEN SHIRODKAREEN being GRANTED to her as the adopted daughter and a legatee under the Will of the said deceased.—Dated this 8th day of September 1876.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.,

KALBADAVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS,—TERMS CASH.

	Rs. a.
CHARLES DICKENS' Library Edition of Novels :—Pickwick Papers 2 vols.; Nicholas Nickleby 2 vols.; Martin Chuzzlewit 2 vols.; Old Curiosity Shop 2 vols.; Barnaby Rudge 2 vols.; Bleak House 2 vols.; Little Dorrit 2 vols.; Dombey and Son 2 vols.; David Copperfield 2 vols.; Our Mutual Friend 2 vols.; Sketches by Boz, Oliver Twist; A Tale of Two Cities; Great Expectations; Pictures from Italy and American Notes; Uncommercial Traveller. (*All with the original Illustrations*) ..... each vol.	5 8
COLLINS' (WILKIE) NOVELS. New Illustrated Library Editions :—Antonina; Basil; The Dead Secret; Queen of Hearts; Man and Wife; Hide and Seek; Poor Miss Finch; Miss or Mrs; New Magdalen; Frozen Deep; My Miscellanies; and Law and Lady ..... each	3 8
Ainsley's Guide Book to the Local Marine Board Examinations, 26th Edn.	3 12
Rose's Practical Man, 2 vols., 13th Edn.	6 0
Markby's Elements of Law, with Supplement	4 8
Every Man's Own Lawyer, 1876	3 12
Capt. Smith's Hand-book of the Manufacture and Proof of Gunpowder	3 0
Pandurang Hari, 2 vols.	12 0
Forman's Historical Essays, 2 vols.	12 0
Lardner's Museum of Science and Art, 6 vols.	12 0
Edwards' Spinner's Guide, 7th Edn.	1 0
Foley's Cotton Manufacturer's Assistant	1 2
Complete Guide to Fustian Manufacturing	1 8
London's Encyclopædia of Gardening. New Edn.	12 0
Do. Agriculture, 7th Edn	12 0
Goodrich's British Eloquence, Embracing the best Speeches of the most Eminent Orators	12 0
Venn' Logic of Chance, 1876	6 0
Grant Duff's Notes of an Indian Journey, 1876	6 0
Leshman's System of Midwifery, 1876	12 0
Mason's Milton, 3 vols. with full Notes	24 0
Pa mos's Children's Garland	2 8
Prof. Oliver's Indian Botany	3 8
Do. Lessons in Elementary Botany	2 8

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

FOR THE CONCERTINA.—Eight Annas Each.

Concertina Hand-book of First Class Music, containing 112 of the most Popular Tunes, properly marked and figured.

Concertina Tutor, with complete Catechism of Music; Directions for Playing; Scales for the 10, 20, 22, and 28-keyed Instruments; and 114 Popular Melodies, marked and figured, and arranged in an easy style for Beginners.

Concertina Dance Music; a selection of the best Dance Tunes, with Instructions.

Concertina Album, containing 124 most Popular Airs.

Concertina Melodies, a selection of 95 Favourite Tunes.

Concertina Hand-book of Sacred Music, containing 238 of the best Sacred Airs.

WITH WORDS AND MUSIC.—Eight Annas Each.

Christy Minstrels' Songs, for the Concertina, containing 50 of the most Popular American Airs, set to Music.

English, Irish, and Naval Songs, for the Concertina, containing 49 of the most Popular Melodies, set to Music

National Songs, for the Concertina, containing 55 of the most Popular National Airs, set to Music.

Scottish Songs for the Concertina, a selection of 55 Popular Scottish Airs, set to Music.

One Rupee Each.

Concertina Music, containing 214 of the most Popular Melodies, Reels, Quadrilles, Contra Dances, Marches, Polkas, Waltzes, and other Dance Tunes, accurately figured.

Concertina New Work, the largest and best selection of Music for this Instrument ever published.

WITH WORDS AND MUSIC.—One Rupee Each.

Cabinet of Songs, for the Concertina, containing upwards of 150 of the best English, Scotch, Irish, American, Naval, and other Songs, set to Music.

FOR THE FLUTE.—One Rupee Each.

Flute Tutor, with complete Catechism of Music, Directions for Playing, Scales, Exercises, Illustrations, &c., &c., and a Selection of Popular Tunes, arranged in an easy style for Beginners.

Flute Music, containing 132 of the most Favourite English, Scotch and Irish Airs; Reels, Quadrilles, Strathspeys, Contra Dances, Jigs, Hornpipes Polkas, Waltzes, Marches, &c.

Flute Duet Book, containing 96 Popular Tunes arranged for Two Flutes.

FOR THE VIOLIN.—One Rupee Each.

Violin Tutor, with Complete Catechism of Music, Directions for Playing, Exercises, Illustrations, &c., and a Capital Selection of Airs arranged in an easy style for Learners.

Violin Dance Music, containing a Selection of Favourite Reels, Strathspeys, and other Dance Tunes, arranged by Mr. Andrew Thomson.

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One Hundred Dances.

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Instruction and Tune Books for all Instruments.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

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20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	5 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	6 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	21 4
23	6 3 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY

Medical Referee—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.

Agents—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASSWARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Borer and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Stone China, with Rue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
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Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
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CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

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Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

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Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

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A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
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CASH PRICE LIST

OF

New West of England Coatings, Angola Trowserings, Fine Scotch Cheviots, Riding Cords, Best Linen and Cotton Drills, Shikar Materials, &c.

WINCHESTER SUITS.
FOR OFFICE OR GENERAL WEAR.

	Rs. a.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in Thirty Shades of Color	25 0
India Tweed, a material made from the best Wool	27 0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yara Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35 0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12 0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES SCIENTIFICALLY CUT TO FIT THE FIGURE.

Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18 0
Bedford Cord, a special sub-fance for hard wear	25 0
White Doeskin. The best material for hard wear	35 0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	6 8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	16 8
Coats of the above	15 0
White Cord Trousers or Breeches	14 0

TROUSERS.

Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10 0
Superfine ditto ditto	14 0
Best Anglaise, the New Checks or Plain Shades..... from }	16 0
A very large choice of these superior goods.	
Colored Drill Trousers	Six 28 0
Best White Drill	Six 30 0
Suits of the above	15 0
Fancy Washing Vests, of the New Matted Materials	7 0

COATS.

	Rs. a.
Morning, or Visiting Coats, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	30 0
Frock Coats for special wear. These goods are highly recommended, and being very light and elastic, a correct Fit is guaranteed	38 0
Double-Breasted Sack Coats. This garment is recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, and will be found useful when Travelling	24 0
Vests of the above materials	9 0
Best Blue or Black Venetian or Plain Morning Coat	39 0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45 0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coats	16 8
Ditto ditto ditto Vest	8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25 0

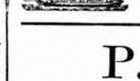
DRESS SUITS.

SUPER West of England Cloth	75 0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge...	85 0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7 0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits...	30 0

CRICKETING OR BOATING SUITS.

BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	8 8

The Fit quality and Finish of all Garments Guaranteed. Patterns, with Simple Instruction for Self-measurement, on application.



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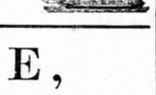

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HOUSE AGENT.

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.)
28, MEADOW STREET.

BUNGALOWS TO BE LET AT MATHERAN.

For the coming October season.

Nos.	Names of the Bungalows.	Rent for the season. Rs.
2	Paradise Lodge	300
6	Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's Jarge Bungalow	500
7	Jramjee Jeejeebhoy's Bungalow.	300
10	The Hermitage	300
11	Red Lands	300
12	Clifton Lodge	300
13	Walker's Bungalow	300
14	Scott's Bungalow	400
25	Rose Cottage	300
25a	Terrace Cottage	300
25b	Cama Cottage	400
26	Forrest Lodge	300
28	Beehive	400
29	Ewart Lodge	300
32	Keep Sake	200
34	Woodlands	400
36	Coxson's Lodge	300
37	Lynch's Bungalow	400
38	Maria Cottage	300
39	Parbut House	300
40	Robertson's Bungalow	600
41	Maldonga House	300
53	Saraigh Burn	200
54	Wilderness	300
61	Bella Vista	300
62	Rozario Cottage	300
69	Upna Cottage	200
69a	Tumara Cottage	200
70	Garbut Hall	300
73	Florence Lodge	300
75	Arnould's Lodge	300
82	Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's small Bungalow	300
83	Fern Wood ..

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 8TH SEPT., 1876.

YESTERDAY'S telegrams report that the Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, and that the sales amounted to 16,000 bales, of which 2,500 were Surats. Prices are unchanged, and "to arrive" no quotations are given. The quotation for "Good Fair" Oomrawuttee at Havre is a shade higher. The day's receipts of Cotton at the American ports are given at 3,000 bales. Futures are 1/16th higher. A payment into the Bank of England of £165,000, and shipments of Silver to the extent of £40,000 for Ceylon are announced.

The Liverpool Market to-day opened firm, with probable Sales 12,000 bales.

Bar Silver is quoted at 51½ per oz. The Bank of England returns for the week show the following results :—Reserve of Notes, £20,312,500; Bills Discounted, £16,437,500; Bullion £34,062,500, which is an increase of £375,000 in the Reserve of £562,500 in Bills Discounted and of £312,500 in Bullion. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities is 61. The quotations for Government Paper are for Four per cents. 83, for Four and a half per cents. 83½, and Five per cents. 86. Exchange on India 1s. 7¾d. and the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bills 1½ to 1¾ per cent.

The Manchester Market is reported to be steady at previous rates.

In London the Coffee Market is firm at last quotations, and Cocoanut Oil, Linseed and Rapeseed are unchanged. Copper Tiles are quoted at £75 and Braziers at £83. Yellow Metal Sheathings at 7½ to 7⅝ and Braziers at 7⅛ to 7½, which shows a decline of ⅛d. in the former and ¼d. in the latter descriptions; Silesian Spelter is still quoted at £23.

French Rentes are quoted at 106; Consols have 93⅞.

This morning's opening telegram states that the Liverpool Cotton Market is firm and that sales will probably amount to 12,000 bales.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—As is usual on mail day business here has been almost at a standstill, and the few small transactions put through have been at yesterday's rates. Closing quotations are as follows, viz. :—

Bank Bills on demand		..1s. 7¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight..	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	..1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	..1s. 7 13-16d.	,,

The SHARE MARKET keeps very firm, and there is a good demand for Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip.

In Cotton there has been a good enquiry during the day at slightly higher rates, and rather large sales have resulted almost entirely of Oomrawuttees and Dholleras descriptions.

There is no improvement to report in Freights which continue very dull for immediate shipment, and small engagements only have been made in the steamers on the berth at £1-10 per ton, and it seems probable that rates will decline still further in the course of a day or two.

In PIECE GOODS there is no change to report.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	116
40,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
20,000	500	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	720
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	625
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	300
40,000	$125	all	5p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	330
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India, and China	330
87,320	25	12s	5 do.	National Bank of India	175
60,000	25	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	114
					505

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock		280
£20	10 3-16	6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
£20	6 5-16	7 8	do.	Ditto	72
£20	21 1-2	1	do.	Ditto	32
100	1,000		do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co	1,100
£12	12 5-16	9 16	do.	Do. New Shares	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

750	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra S. & W. Co	1,365
250	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Alfred Mills Co.	1,108
5	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,675
20,000	100	80	...	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co.	80
900	2,000	all	...	Bhowanuggur M. & P. Co.	1,600
9	1,000	all	65 p.c.	Bombay United	1,230
1,800	125	all	10	Brady Mills	150
9	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,070
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,695
2,500	500	450	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	560
200	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,253
1,500	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co.	1,255
1,400	1,000	all	90 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,150 xd.
2,000	500	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	285
875	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,235
710	1,000	750	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co.	850
75	500	all	40 p.c.	Jawraj Baloo Mills	1,120
750	100	all	90 p.c.	Khandesh Spinning	1,080 xd.
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,020
5	1,000	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
425	1000	all	75 p.c.	Madras U. Spinning	1,210
0,000	50	25	...	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	35
1.20	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co.	415
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,260
1,042	1,000	all	90 p.c.	Muvarjee Spinning	1,405
2,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co.	340
990	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	960
140	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co.	950
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co.	425
1,000	600	all	50 p.c.	Oriental	835
6	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250
1,200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	1,020
600	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,120
500	1,000	250	Do. do. 1/4 share		200
500	1,000	all	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co.	1,020
90	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	725

* Per share for the half-year.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 2nd September, 1876 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	57,38,762	1	7
Other Deposits	76,84,0 5	7	7
Cash Credits	7,1,1,847	14	0
Post Bills	10,032	14	0
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Rs.	1,95,33,678	6	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	99 63,023	8	0
Govt. Securities	38,81,557	4	0
Loans	10,37,189	10	2
Account of Credits	8,26,764	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	26,76 426	11	2
Dead Stock	2,20,382	13	0
Bills of Exchange	6, 5 0 5	9	8
Due by other Banks	2,73,269	0	0
Rs.	1 95,33,678	6	0

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," MONDAY EVENING.

THE Money Market remains very quiet, and rates are unchanged, but the approach of the Durga Pujah holidays is giving it rather a firmer tone, and it is unlikely any further reduction will take place for the present. The public demand on the Bank of Bengal has begun to increase slightly, and further withdrawals may be looked for, in connection with the opium demand and the usual holiday demand. Export business is increasing, and likely to increase considerably from this time forward. There is a good deal doing in jute now. Seeds are being shipped freely, and tea to a large extent, at high prices. There will be a large trade during the next few months, in jute bags, to Australia, California, &c., quite a new business, so that altogether an increasing amount of finance will have to be put through up to the end of the year. The Piece-goods business is still very dull, but hopes are entertained of a better demand after the holidays.

The following are the changes shown in last weekly statement of the Bank of Bengal :—Private deposits decreased 4½ lakhs, and bills discounted increased 8½ lakhs, against a reduction of 9½ lakhs in the loans and credits, making the increase in public demand about 3 lakhs. The Treasury balances are reduced 2 lakhs, and the Cash Balances about 4 lakhs. Although there may be a stiffening in the rates for accommodation, there is no appearance of anything like stringency ahead, supplies being abundant, and easily recruited if required. The private deposits in the Bank now amount to 235 lakhs, the loans and credits are only 75 lakhs, and the bills discounted 174 lakhs. The proportion of cash to liabilities is 62½ per cent.

Nothing specially new regarding silver has transpired during the past week. The London market is rather weaker, Reuter putting the rate as low as 51¼d., but that requires confirmation; however, there is apparently less demand for the metal at the moment, although accounts from China still report a very tight money market, taels being quoted there 6s. 10d., and the export of gold from Bombay is still going on, and a considerable sum of silver must be going out of the place, to the interior in exchange for it.

The following are the amounts of silver imported into, and exported out of London, during the six months ended 30th June last :—

	Imported from		Exported to
Belgium and France	£618,333	..	£1,672,936
Germany, Holland, and Northern Europe	1,350,550	..	212,490
Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean	39,220	...	154,439
	£2,008,103	...	£1,439,865
Egypt and India	162,361	..	3,029,381
China and Japan	36,406	..	316,150
Cape of Good Hope, &c.	10,480	..	20,440
Australia and New Zealand	10,690	..	18,600
	£2,228,040	...	£4,820,436
North America	1,298,430	..	4,267
Mexico, South America, &c.	1,601,262	...	127,220
Grand Total	£5,127,732	...	£4,951,923

The Grand Totals for 1875 were respectively £4,957,824 ... £4,253,583

From this statement it will be observed that Europe has been taking off the great bulk of what Germany has thrown on the London market, and that India alone has taken all the supplies coming forward from both North and South America. The extremely small amount shown as sent to China, quite explains the great tightness in money now prevailing there. Since the 30th of June large shipments have, however, been made to that country, from England, from California direct, and trans-shipments of bullion intended for India, and these will be arriving shortly. So far as this statement goes to prove anything about the actual position of affairs, it rather calculated to mislead, however, the Late Weekly spread fears of a fresh decline in its value.

The Council bills, amounting to £350,000, exposed in London on Wednesday, were taken to the extent of £256,800, at the reduced rate of 1/7 3. It is to be observed that the balance was sold a day or two later at the same price, but the report wants confirmation.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has suffered slightly from the fall in Council bills and silver, but still it has a steady healthy appearance, and has lost the strong and disagreeable fluctuating propensities of a few weeks back. Business has been dull all the week, particularly in Bank bills, which are in very limited demand; document bills, on the other hand, have been rather more in the market, though still to but a small extent for the season; the opening price for that description of paper was 1-8-3-16, from which it drooped to 1-7-15-16, but has since recovered to 1-8¼, where it still remains, though with a less strong appearance than on Saturday, when a further rise seemed imminent. Credits have been sold at 1-7-15-16 and 1-8, and Bank bills at from 1-7¾ up to 1-7⅞, six months' sight. Telegraphic transfer went down to 1-7⅞, but has since then been done at 1-7¾. The market is quiet this afternoon, and quotations as under :—

Bank telegraphic transfer	1-7 9/16
Bank bills, on demand	1-7¾
Do. 3 months' sight	1-7¾
Do. 6 months' sight	1-7¾
Credits and clean private paper, 6 months' sight	1-8
Document bills, ditto	1-8¼

France—Rates are only slightly lower than last week; three months' sight documents, *f.*2-11 to *f.*12, and six months' *f.*2-13 to *f.*2-13½.

Bombay.—quotations remain at par for demand, and 10 annas discount for sixty days' sight.

China.—Business entirely stopped, owing to the extreme rates ruling in that country. Rs. 250 per 100 dollars would be about the equivalent rate here, if buyers could be found.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There has been less doing again, but prices are steady, and the feeling good. The principal demand is now for time-bargains to mature after the Pujahs, and, for these considerable advances are being paid.

Government Securities have again gone back, but the reduction appears to be again drawing attention to them, and a fair amount of business has been done through to-day. Four per cents. have gone during the week at from 1½ to 1¾ per cent. premium, four-and-a-half at 2 to 1⅞, and five-and-a-half at from 42 to 4½ per cent. premium. To-day's closing rates are called—

4 per cents	101½ to ⅝
4½ ,,	101½ to 102
5 ,,	104½ to ⅝

East India Railway Stock has been sold at 280.

Bank Shares are scarcely so active as they were. Bengals alone have been dealt in and they have gone at from 7071½ to 700.

Tea Shares are steady but quiet, and few changes in price are seen in the transactions reported. Bengals have brought 81, Central Cachars 169, Dehing's 88, Dooranga 83, Dessia and Parbuttias 146, Hoolmarees 335, Kunchanpore's 97 to 97½, Kurseong and Darjeeling's 90, Lower Assam's 42½, Majagram's 120, Phoenix's 88, Singell's 110, Soom's 90, Sungoo's 110, Tukvar's 120, Upper Assam's 80, and Hoolungoorie's 108.

Spinning Mill Shares are also steady, with a growing enquiry. Sales have been made in Budge-Budge's at 75, Howrah's at 75, and in Bowresh's at 91 to 94.

Coal Shares.—Equitable's are again reported at 180.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Bills have brought 101, Nauthpore Indigo 17, and Strand Bank Press 6. India General Steam have taken a fresh start, going from 695 to 725; last half year's report shows splendid working, enabling them to propose a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, besides carrying a lakh of rupees to casualty and reconstruction fund.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE LOUISA, 939 tons, Captain G. L. Watson, will sail to-day for Moulmain, in ballast.

THE SHIP FORTUNE, 1,036 tons, Captain S. Taylor, will sail to-day for Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut. Newberg, Lieut. Werge, Mr. Sicks, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. and Miss Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Coleman, Mrs. Pottison, Mr. Cordeira, Mr. Jones, Mr. Barton, Mr. Smart, Mr. Day, fifteen European soldiers, twenty-seven Beloochees, and ten deck passengers.

THE LATE SHIP JOHN STARR.—A Court of Enquiry, composed of the City Magistrate and the Commander of the ship Melpomene, was held lately, to investigate into the circumstances connected with the loss of the ship John Starr. The Chronometer was proved to have been wrong; there was a very strong current running at the time; the chart was faulty; and the land was exceedingly deceptive. The commander had his certificate restored to him, as the Court exonerated him from all blame.—*Sind News*, Sept. 4.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Coconada(s)	Morris	Bussorah, Aug 22.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Cathay (s)	Dundas	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Fortune, Taylor, to Singapore.
Barque Louisa, Watson, to Moulmain.

The Steamer Europa, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
6 Clarence .....
6 Lois .....

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—1 cask hardware, Noormamed Hajee Casum. Glamorgan s—3 packages hardware, Kekabhoy Shaikally; 2 casks hardware, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar.

FROM LONDON.

Khiva s—3 cases oilmans'ore, 3 cases medicine, 2 casks glassware and 11 cases cheese, Shurufally Hibtoola; 33 casks beer, Wm Watson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glamorgan s—64 bales cotton, Jairam Thakersee; 600 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 60 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsey and Co; 102 bales cotton, Vusonjee Manock; 54 bales cotton, Nemchand Goolabchand; 190 bales cotton, E Spinn rand Co; 162 bales cotton, Mossajee Khanbhoy; 42 bales cotton, Dewjee Bh jr j and Co; 50 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Mugun; 100 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowj e 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 59 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee.

Europa s—260 cwts horns, Hassum Noormamed; 8,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s—4 boxes gold bars and coins, The French Bank; 2 boxes gold bars, Honckong and Shanghai Bank; 20 packages ci ves, Nuzindass Fa erbhoy; 44 pieces E teeth, Abdoolreman Ahm-d; 33 bundles E teeth, Surif Durvesh.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Madras s—75 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Cathay s—18 boxes silver coins, The French Bank.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—10 bales twist, Narandass Rajaram and Co; 68 bales twist, Vulubdass Manchund; 5 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Chapple, Surg Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Maule, Major, Bombay R A, on leave from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Newbury, Lieut, Bombay 26th Foot, on duty, from Kurrachee-Werge, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Beloochees, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 8.

Pallock, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Fenwick, Major, Bombay Dy Asst Comsy Genl, to Medl Cert, to England.
Smith, Lieut, —R A, on leave, to Poona.
Whitfield, Vet Surg, Bengal R A, on Med Cert, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, September 5.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr H Newman, Actg Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Tanjore, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years under Sect 10 (a) with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days under Sect 18, of the Civil Leave Code.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr Alexander Cruickshank to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Tanjore during the employment of Mr H J Stokes on other duty or until further orders. To join on being relieved by Mr J H Nelson.

Mr G Thornhill, 1st Member of the Board of Revenue, having resumed his seat on the forenoon of the 26th inst, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him in the "Gazette," of the 1st idem is cancelled.

Mr W H Glenny, Actg Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Tinnevelly, having returned to duty on the 7th July, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him in the "Gazette," of the 29th April 1876 is cancelled.

Mr H Gompertz acted as Depy Supt, of Revenue Survey from 13th June to 5th July 1876, both days inclusive, during the absence of Mr F C Pinckney on privilege leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Hughes, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Tinnevelly Dist, privilege leave for one month, under Sec 21 and 22 of the Civil Leave Code, to start from the 15th proximo, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr C Norfor, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Bellary Dist, privilege leave for one week, under Sect 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th proximo, or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

The following transfer is ordered :—

Lt R E Hamilton, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to the North Arcot Dist, vice Lt and Asst Commissary W G Bevan, deceased. To join at the public expense.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W E Ormsby, Judge of the Sudder Court at Trevandrum to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at that station.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt Col G B Bowen are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the Central Jail at Coimbatore by Mr Grimes.

The following Civil Servants are permitted to return to duty, forwarded in accord nce with Financial Despatch to the Govt of India, dated July 31st 1872, No 303.

J Hunt-Maltby, Commanding, Collr of Sea Customs, Collr of Madras, and Protector of Emigrants, Madras, within the period of his leave.

Mr J Lee-Warner, Covenanted, Special Asst to the Collr and Mag of Madura, within the period of his leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col A Ritherdon, of the S C, Comdt 19th Regt N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1861, and to embark from Madras.

Capt (Bt Maj) R G Sewell, Cadre 8th Regt Lt Cavy, Military Asst to the Chief Comr of Mysore, on furlough on private affairs for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

With reference to Judic al Dept Notification of this date, the services of Lt Col G B Bowen, of the S C, are replaced at the disposal of H the Comr C.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from this date, under the provisions of G O of G No 1 of 1876, republished in Madras G O G No 28, dated 7th Jan 1876 :—

Lt Col Patrick Sinclair, S C, Ordinary Pension £292, Extra Annuity £32-18, to be paid in England.

Surgn Genl B G Balfour, of the Indian Medl Dept, is permitted to reside and draw his pay in Europe.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DISBROWE—September 7th, at Bombay, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Disbrowe, of a daughter.
RICHARDSON—September 6th, at Belmont, Mazagon, Bombay, the wife of Noble Richardson, Junr., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONNEW—September 4th, at 19, Theatre Road, the wife of C. M. Connew, Esq., of a son.
JARDINE—September 2nd, at 19, Cornwallis' Square, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Jardine, of a son.

DEATH.

BROWN—August 18th, at Manipur, of fever and jaundice, Dr Robert Brown, late Political Agent.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876.

SOMETIMES Indian officials are, with the best intentions, Vandals of a very ferocious description. They care nothing for the rules of art, and carry out alterations upon archæological relics in a manner that would make Mr. Ruskin hurl strong epithets at the stars if he only saw them at their barbarous work. We believe there are Indian officials who would think the Kootub would be improved if it were painted a bright green, and that the Taj Mahal at Agra would have an added glory if its pure marble walls were whitewashed and covered with Hindoo figures in bright blue, red, and yellow. Some recent proceedings in Lahore induce us to make these remarks. The Shalamar Gardens in Lahore are probably the most beautiful in India; yet they have not been able to escape from the rude attentions of the official improver. When the Prince of Wales visited Lahore last winter the Shalamar Gardens were disfigured, mutilated, and disguised in whitewash in his honour. The officials who did so were filled with the best intentions; and when their work was done we can imagine them folding their arms and gazing at its results in wrapt admiration—looking altogether something like the old-fashioned pictures of the First Napoleon. The wall of the garden opposite the Shalimar, belonging to the Sandanwalia family, was whitewashed, and a beautiful little fountain of fluted and inlaid coloured marbles, which was situated under the great Shalamar gateway, was disguised, like the faces of some of Swift's dames of the period, in paint and plaster. As if this were not enough, the Vandals are again setting to work to destroy something in somebody else's honour. This time it is not the Prince of Wales but the Viceroy who is to be honoured in the peculiar fashion of the Vandals. And what sacrifice of good taste do our readers suppose is to be offered up for him? Why, nothing less than the fine old natural red and gray colour of the walls of the Shalamar Gardens. These crumbling picturesque veterans in masonry are to be whitewashed. What an offering to make to a man with poetic instincts such as are possessed by Owen Meredith? As well might the too good-natured Vandals have presented him with a whitewashed model of the ivied ruins of Kenilworth. What a miserable being must that Vandal be whose soul cannot rise superior to a paint-pot and whiting brush? Surely the man is not to be envied who is so proud of his white daub that he cannot see a grand old tottering wall, a mouldering church, or moss-covered tomb, without having an irresistible desire to stick his brush in his pot and dash it against these respectable relics—these wrinkled widows and widowers of the Past. Who does not remember and sympathise with the anathema Charles Lamb hurled at "the wretched Malone" who bribed the sexton of Stratford Church to let him whitewash the painted effigy of old Shakespeare, "which stood there, in rude but "lively fashion depicted, to the very colour of the "cheek, the eye, the eyebrow, hair, the very dress "he used to wear? They covered him over with a "coat of white paint," and, "by God," says Elia in his honest wrath, "if I had been a justice "of peace for Warwickshire I would have "clapped both commentator and sexton fast "in the stocks, for a pair of meddling sacrile-"gious varlets!" We hope that the Viceroy will disapprove of the actions of the official whitewashers of Lahore. The walls of the Shalamar Gardens used to look noble when the sun shone red upon them at dawn, and flushed their massive outlines; now, thanks to the genius of the officers of the paint-pot, they will look cold, raw, and ghastly alike in the early morning and during the heat of noon-day. We are informed that the Vandals are not content with whitewashing the walls of Shalamar; for they are going to take up some of the quaint old brick pathways that run alongside of the artificial canals and replace them with some abominable brand-new substitute. O Lahore, whom Milton has classed among his

> Cities of old or modern fame, the seat
> Of mightiest Empires,

have your Shalamar Gardens, the delight of Shah Jehan, fallen so low in the estimation of the Fates that your guardian genius could not protect you from the British curiosity that walketh abroad with a paint-pot in his hand and a heart no nobler than a bill-sticker's beating beneath his waistcoat!

It is said that the melancholy ruins of Lahore have already suffered so much from the active or passive destructiveness of the Sikhs and the British that the inhabitants have relapsed into a hopeless way of thinking that a little whitewashing more or less now cannot matter much. The public, European and native, is indifferent, and the local authorities, while beautiful and important buildings are crumbling, perhaps with their consent, before their eyes, content themselves with publishing descriptions of archæological excavations in Euzufzai. Fergusson would shudder as he marked instance after instance of ignorant destruction and neglect. It has been the regret of antiquaries that no buildings of the Ghaznevide kings remain in the Punjab, but before long they will have to mourn over a similar disappearance of the once numerous Mogul structures. Scores of tombs have been swept away during the extension of the Lahore Civil Station. The beautiful buildings in the Fort have been mutilated almost beyond recognition. Some of the magnificent group of buildings at Shahdara—consisting of the great tomb of Jehangir, that of his wife, the celebrated Noor Jehan, that of her brother Azafkhan, the friend of Sir Thomas Roe, and an immense and regal serai of the Emperor Akbar—are in a disgraceful state, the Tomb of Noor Jehan being gutted and whitewashed, and that of Azafkhan stripped of nearly all of the most beautiful coloured tile-work which was left even by the Sikhs. Fortunately some of the buildings have been preserved by being put to modern uses—the Lieutenant Governor's house and some of the public offices being tombs. And, though we are no advocates for churches in the latest style of hideous Anglo Indian Gothic, we must say it is scarcely to our credit that the principal station Church in Lahore—St James's—is a building which was not many years ago used as a *zenana* by General Ventina, and was built as the tomb of an immoral youth named Anarkulee. The latest act of Vandalism in the Punjab is more disgusting, however, than the disfigurement of Shalamar. Out on the Shalamar road there is an interesting group of buildings—consisting of a mosque and garden, the remains of a palace, a serai, and some tombs—called Begumpoora. The place is historically interesting as being one of the country palaces of the late Mogul governors, but is remarkable architecturally for the coloured tile-work in the mosque and the tomb of Sultan Begum—that in the former being, in part, the finest specimen in the neighbourhood of this class of decoration. The bricks sunk in the ground of the garden in which the mosque stands have now been allowed to be removed and the whole place is being mined. It will be lucky if the ignorant excavators do not help themselves to the materials of the mosque, but under any circumstances their pits will further disfigure, the place and by collecting water undermine the walls of the remaining buildings—in fact, before long this picturesque group is destined to figure, as many others in India have done before it, as ballast for the local railways. The place was sufficiently far off the road to be safe from the visits of Europeans, but some one has found it out at last and it is evidently doomed. It is impossible now to forget the visit of the Prince of Wales to Lahore. Some of the tombs illuminated in his honour still exhibit the unsightly scaffolding used for that purpose—the white marble domes of the mosque of Aurung zebe are still smeared with maunds of oil. It will be interesting to note what destruction follows Lord Lytton's visit. All this sort of thing would not create surprise in the days of Jos Sedley, but it is incredible in 1876, when we are ruled by highly cultivated men, and while there is an Archæological Survey in full progress. It is pleasant, after speaking on this hopeless topic, to refer to the well-intentioned restoration of the Jumma Musjit near the Fort at Lahore. This is being very liberally done, though we are not aware that any one possessing the necessary architectural knowledge is in charge of the works.

This talk about Lahore antiquities leads us to refer to the publication of Dr. da Cunha's new work on the Portuguese cities of Chaul and Bassein. The latter is well known, owing to its proximity to Bombay, but as a visit to the former involves a day's voyage twenty-five miles down the coast, it is not, we believe, so familiar to the public. We can strongly recommend any one in Bombay who wishes for a change to take a bunder-boat for Chaul. The scenery is lovely, and if time permits, an intermediate stoppage can be made at the sea-girt fortress of Sivaji and the Angrias at Kolaba. The situation of Chaul at the mouth of the Kundalika creek is exceedingly picturesque, and the walls and several of the churches are still standing—the old guns with their stone cannon balls, which carry one back to the days of Agincourt, being yet strewed about on the platforms of the former. Moreover, the antiquities of Chaul can be very pleasantly surveyed with the accompaniment of oysters, which are very good and numerous thereabouts. Care should be taken to choose fair weather for the trip, as the boats may go nearly out of sight of land, and it is very unpleasant to be caught in a small storm outside the harbour of Bombay. But notwithstanding this digression about Chaul, we cannot forget the Vandalistic fever at Lahore. It is saddening, and we really hope Lord Lytton will interfere and try to prevent everything old and worthy in the capital of the Punjab from being deserated by the ubiquitous whiting brush of meddlesome Goths and Vandals.

SOME people are apt to believe that the India of to-day presents no such revolting or barbarous features as it wore several hundred years ago, when there was no British Government to erect colleges and employ emissaries everywhere for the dissemination of the ordinary shibboleths of civilization. These good people are, however, mistaken. There are still cities in India which are wonderfully conservative of barbarism, and in which scenes are acted that would startle the hopeful believer in progress from his propriety. Notwithstanding the fulsome and ignorant speech of the Chamberlain of London the other day when presenting Sir Salar Jung with the freedom of the city—a speech from which one might think that Hyderabad had, in a few years, been transformed by a vigorous Prime Minister from a sink of barbarity to a country flowing with milk and honey, education, peace, contentment, order, and every scheme of sanitation and civilization—one of these good old conservative cities, which are useful inasmuch as they reflect upon their surface to-day manners and customs which existed in times long gone by, but which nevertheless are barbarous, is the Nizam's capital. Who can read the following extract from a letter which a correspondent has sent us without realizing how strangely, barbarously, picturesque the Hyderabad of to-day still is?—

In my last letter I referred to the illness of Raja Cundasamy who held a confidental post both under the British and the Nizam's Government—being, in fact, the medium of communication between the two powers. He died yesterday morning (the 4th), but the day before, I am told, a curious ceremony took place at his house which converted the powerful and wealthy Raja into a *sunyasee*, or recluse, eschewing all the pomp and vanity of the world for the life of a *faqueer*. This was an extraordinary step for such a man to take, for so devoted was he to his work and such a high sense had he of his duties that up to within a few days of his death he continued to sign important papers notwithstanding he was directed by his medical attendants not to over-task his mind in any way. I happened to be returning from the Residency in the afternoon when I found the road blocked by a large concourse of people. On enquiry I found that the funeral procession of the late Raja was passing along. In Upper India I have had frequent opportunities of witnessing processions of all kinds, but what I saw yesterday was really something as novel as it was revolting. The Raja did not belong to a high caste—yet for a man who held so great a position—the people who accompanied his corpse to the grave (for he was buried and not burnt) appeared anything but respectable. In fact, the procession seemed to be composed of a rabble, among whom there were not a few that were the worse for drink. About 20 or 30 horses led the way followed by a large body of men, among whom were a number of low caste women going through a series of antics to the music discoursed from half a dozen *tom toms*. Next came an elephant completely surrounded by a host of people with overturned umbrellas. This seemed to me a rather novel method of showing respect to a deceased person, but I was soon enlightened on the point. These people had a practical turn of mind, and instead of going through the sham of affecting to be sorry and joining the procession in a semi-intoxicated state, they were engaged in something more real—picking up silver that was flung by the persons seated on the elephant. Scarcely had this disgusting sight passed by when one truly revolting presented itself in the person of the late Raja. Instead of the bier common among Hindoos, his corpse was being carried in a gorgeously-decorated open palanquin such as is used in a wedding. The body was placed in a sitting posture propped up with pillows, and what with eyes open, teeth gleaming, bare chest, and the body shrivelled up, the whole presented a ghastly scene. The Raja a short time before his death executed a document, which was attested by some of the officers of the Residency, by which he bequeathed the whole of his property to the extent of nine lacs of rupees to H. E. Sir Salar Jung, a portion of it in trust for some charitable institutions and for the maintenance of the distant members of his family. He had no sons of his own. There seems to be some speculation as to whether a successor will be appointed to the late Raja. The late Resident, Mr. Saunders, frequently made use of him in communicating with the Minister, but Sir Richard Meade, I am told, did not so readily avail himself of his services, preferring to communicate directly with the officials of H. H. the Nizam. Whatever might be the advantage of this direct dealing, it will be the cause of very great inconvenience, for it will either necessitate frequent meetings between the Resident and the Minister or constant correspondence which will be both tiresome and unsatisfactory. However it seems to be generally agreed that Mr. Syed Hossain, to whom I referred in my last letter, will be the gentleman chosen should it be decided to appoint any one to the post.

THE FLOODS ON THE TAPTEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, 5TH SEPT.

THE Taptee river has been rising since yesterday at an alarming rate, and at 4 P.M. was within a foot and a half of the highest recorded flood. This morning, boats employed by the Municipality were busy removing persons forced to quit their houses by the rising waters to higher ground. Rows of houses were almost submerged, and in some thoroughfares the water was level with the upper stories of the houses. From the Katargaum Gate, which could only be reached by boat, people were seen crowding the roofs of the lofty

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE ALARMING FLOODS IN GUZERAT.

SURAT, 8TH SEPT.

The Myhee has fallen considerably; the bridge is safe. The Nurbudda is falling rapidly; a steam launch is conveying the mails across, but the telegraph is not yet restored.

LAHORE NEWS.

LAHORE, 7TH SEPT.

Cholera is still prevalent. At Srinuggur in the week ending 29th August there were seizures 308 and deaths 139.

The Akhoond of Swat continues dangerously ill.

The frontier blockade has been extended to include the Hussimkheyl Affride tribe.

YARKAND AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

The Chief of Khootun has risen in rebellion, and successfully attacked the Ameer of Yarkand's troops.

THE AKHOOND OF SWAT'S SON.

Mean Gool, the Akhoond of Swat's eldest and rebellious son, has arrived at Bonair from Kashgar in anticipation of his father's demise. He is intriguing and gathering forces for the expressed purpose of a religious war.

HEALTH OF THE PUNJAB.

There are favourable health reports from Rawul Pindee, Murree, and adjoining camps.

The Lieutenant-Governor is expected on the 12th instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIMLA NEWS.

SIMLA, 7TH SEPT.

Cholera is increasing at Rawul Pindee, and continues to be severe at Sealkote and Jummoo.

The health of the young Maharajah of Puttiala is delicate. The Civil Surgeon of Umballa and a native doctor from Lahore have been summoned to attend him.

It is reported from Kohat that Hussan and Asha Khels have been included in the blockade, owing to their refusal to give the hostages demanded by the Deputy Commissioner.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

SIMLA, 7TH SEPT.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to-day the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse postponed the presentation of the Select Committee's Report on the Civil Procedure Bill.

Sir Andrew Clarke obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Indian Railways. The Bill proposes to consolidate four out of five present Acts now embodying railway law, and will not be passed until the forthcoming Railway Conference has had an opportunity of considering it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope presented the Select Committee's Reports on the Bombay Municipal Debentures and the Sind Jagirdars and Zemindars Bills. The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Land Improvement Act of 1871. The object is to make clear the nature of the security the Government takes for advances made to landowners.

The Council then adjourned for a week.

THE ARMISTICE REJECTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 8TH SEPT.

The Porte has refused the propositions made for an armistice, at the same time, however, it promises to consider the peace proposals which have been made by the European Powers.

THE NEW SULTAN.

Abdul Hamid was yesterday invested with the Sword of Osman.

RAVAGE OF THE TURKS.

LONDON, 8TH SEPT.

The Turks have devastated that portion of the Morava Valley which they have occupied.

THE FIGHTING IN MONTENEGRO.

Accounts from Podgoritza state that there has been some undecisive fighting near that place.

SPEECH OF THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON.

At the annual feast of the Cutlers Company held yesterday, the Marquis of Hartington advocated the convocation of Parliament in order that England's future policy towards Turkey might be taken into consideration.

LONDON, 7TH SEPT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchange on India	1s. 7½d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83
4½ do. do.	83½
5½ do. do.	86
3 per cent. Consols for Account..	95⅝
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	106
Bar Silver	51½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£20 312,500 ....Inc. £375,000
Bills Discounted	£16,437,500 ....Inc. £562,500
Bullion	£34,062,500 ....Inc. £312,500

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities.. 61.

The sum of £165,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Lady Lisgar.

LINE REPORTS.—8TH SEPTEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—8TH SEPTEMBER.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W.; thermometer 82, barometer 29·82.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind. W. 2. thermometer 80, barometer 29·92. Fall of rain 1 inch 1 cent.

MANGALORE, 8-35 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., N. W., thermometer max. 81, min. 77. Fall of rain 9 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E., thermometer 86, barometer 29·85.

VINGORLA, 8-17 A.M.—Weather cloudy wind, S. W. moderate, thermometer 86. Fall of rain 6 cents.

THE new Lahore daily paper, the *Punjab Courier*, publishes the following important telegram from Bombay:—"Ice controversy still rages in Bombay."

THE Umballa St. Leger Sweep is a great success. On the morning of the 6th, seven thousand tickets had been taken. The winning tickets will be a comfortable prize for some lucky soul.

THE death is announced at Coconada, on the morning of Monday last, of Captain J. Castor, Master Attendant of that port. Captain Castor was long connected with the Marine Department of the Madras Presidency, and about a fortnight ago he obtained leave to come to Madras on account of the state of his health.

HYDRABAD (Deccan) has recently been visited by the Hon. Mr. Grieg, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and Lord Mark Kerr, General of the Poona Division, both from Poona. It is generally believed, a correspondent writes, that Mr. Gibbs' mission is to consult the Political Resident on the subject of H. H. the Nizam's State Railway.

THE Madras papers publish telegrams from Bangalore, the 6th instant, which state that the Duke of Buckingham and party had just arrived there. His Grace was received at Government House by the Chief Commissioner, General Elmhirst, and all the Commanding Officers. The Ladies Grenville came the previous day. The levee was to take place on Wednesday evening.

THE *Madras Times* learns from Bangalore that Captain Baines and his horse keeper were both convicted of assault by the Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore on Tuesday, under the cross-summonses; Captain Baines being sentenced to pay a fine of fifty rupees, in default to suffer seven days' imprisonment; and the horse-keeper to a fine of ten rupees, in default to imprisonment for a similar period.

THE P. and O. Co's. s.s. Cathay, which sailed yesterday with the English Mails, took out, in addition to the quantity already stated, two boxes gold coins and bars, valued at Rs. 1,80,000, for London, despatched by the French Bank; two boxes gold bars, valued at Rs. 1,09,000, for London, despatched by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; and also eighteen boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 70,000, for Alexandria, despatched by the French Bank. The total shipped by this steamer amounts to Rs. 7,63,500.

DR. W. G. HUNTER, Principal of Grant Medical College, who has been an acting Deputy Surgeon General, is likely, we hear, to be confirmed in the appointment when Dr. Miller's term of service expires on the 14th instant. This will make another acting vacancy amongst the Deputy Surgeons General, to which Dr. F. G. Joynt will most likely be appointed. These appointments will give general satisfaction. A rumour is current that the Surgeon General Dr. Thom will take leave next spring. In that case Drs. Miller and Wyllie, who have a high reputation for ability and administrative capacities, stand next for promotion, but, we hear, that Dr. W. G. Hunter, in accordance with recent rules as to age, is likely to be appointed.

A PUBLIC Works Department accountant in Moulmein is about to be tried for accepting illegal gratification. It appears that he had promised to obtain a large piece of work for a contractor, provided he received Rs. 600. The contractor gave him a promissory note on demand for that sum. He got the contract and paid from time to time on the note, but made no endorsements of payment. A balance of Rs. 25 was outstanding when the accountant went on leave and sold the note to a Chetty, who sued the contractor for and obtained a decree for the full amount of the note. In the evidence the circumstances under which the note was granted were fully proved, hence the criminal prosecution about to be instituted.

THE new London weekly paper, the *Whitehall Review*, reports the following gossip:—"There is no truth whatever in the double-barrelled fable which has been going the round of the newspapers during the past few days—namely, that the Marquis of Stafford is to be married to the Princess Beatrice, and that his sister, Lady Frances Leveson-Gover, is about to be united to Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P. for Mid-Lincolnshire. To begin with, neither the eldest son of the Duke of Sutherland nor the former owner of Hermit are marrying men; they are far too much taken up with hunting, shooting, and their Parliamentary duties to find time to change their condition. In the second place, if the Marquis was anxious to marry, he has before him the sad example of what a Marquis, like himself—who is also the eldest son of a Scotch Duke—may come to from marrying into Royal circles. As regards Mr. Chaplin, there is a difference of eighteen or nineteen years between his age and that of Lady Frances, and he is about the last man in England who would let a horse of his run that is so heavily handicapped."

GOLD-MINING operations in the Wynaad do not seem to be very prosperous. A meeting of the Alpha Company was recently held, but, we learn from the *Neilgherry Courier*, the proceedings have not been published, and the smaller shareholders are said to be discontented. A crushing machine imported from Australia turned out to be a cast-off affair, and seems to have crushed the company instead of ore. Notwithstanding this crushing defect, we are told by the local paper that another gold prospecting scheme has been started in Wynaad, called "The Prince of Wales.'? The field lies adjacent to the unhappy "Alpha." The "lift" has been leased from the Nellembore Raja, who is to have a share in the profits; the wisest arrangement that could perhaps have been made with His Highness. There are twenty shareholders, each of whom has paid a donation of forty rupees. The eight hundred rupees thus collected have been spent on the erection of a suitable bungalow for the superintendent, Mr. Withers, whose monthly salary of a hundred rupees will be met by the monthly subscriptions of the shareholders. The share list, we are told, has been closed, upon the principle, we presume, that it is better to have a few congenial spirits than a great many of a turbulent character.

A FEW more details of the late Collector of Dehra Dhoon, Mr. Walter Macleane's career have been made public. It seems that about the end of July last, before going on leave on urgent private affairs, he cashed several bills aggregating about £3,000 on Coutts & Co. and other London firms, at some of the local banks and otherwise, and made ove to one of the banks a despatch-box which, he said, contained papers of the utmost value to him, being title deeds to his property and articles of literary partnerships with Dumas and others. Mr. Macleane was last seen in India in Bombay on 31st July last. After information had been received that the drafts had been dishonoured, as he had no account at that bank, the deed-box was opened, when it was found to contain two envelopes sealed and superscribed. The lesser one was first opened, and its contents were a price list of Messrs. Davis & Co.'s (of Calcutta) goods, three old circulars of the Board of Revenue, and an official letter. The greater was now ripped open, and the absentee's covenants with the Secretary of State for India, and a missionary's card were all the contents. This rubbish had been guarded for some months most sedulously at the bank, as the manager looked on the box as a little Eldorado. A correspondent of a contemporary writing from Mussoorie about the affair says:—

I don't suppose Mr. Macleane is likely to trouble India again, nor that any one is likely to go to the expense of bringing him back again. It is a curious fact that before he left he asked several persons most searching questions about extradition and as to the distinction between commercial and criminal fraud, alleging that he was about to write a book, the hero in which was to play exactly the same *rôle* that the author to be has played. He was a curious character; all his ways, manners, and behaviour being intensely French, and his great art lay in making himself appear to be perfectly careless about money matters, and without any idea as to the value of that medium of exchange. And to such an extent did he carry this that he was often remonstrated with quite affectionately on account of his reckless expenditure. But he was a very sharp fellow indeed, and this pretended carelessness was the very best bait he could have thrown out as pretty sharp people bit at it readily, thinking they were making a good thing out of him, while all the time they were being done brown themselves. One cannot pity people of this kind much.

THE Municipal Elections took place at Calcutta on Tuesday last. The *Englishman* makes the following comments on the results:—

At the cost of imputing to him marvellous want of foresight, we credit Sir Richard Temple with not having anticipated the result of the late Municipal Elections. It is impossible that he can consider it a fair share of representative power that gives only four out of forty-eight, of the Municipal Commissionerships of Calcutta to the race who founded it, who have made it the wealthiest city in the Empire, and who to leave out of consideration the fact that they are the ruling race, are, in point of general intelligence and administrative capacity, distinctly at the head of the community. It is impossible, too, however much he may wish to flatter the natives, that Sir Richard Temple can consider such a result politically desirable; and we are driven to the conclusion that, though he may have foreseen that a considerable majority of the Commissioners elected would be natives, he did not expect the disparity of numbers to be greater than it would be in his power to redress in his selection of the Government nominees. If so, we can only say that his expectations displayed an ignorance of native character and feeling almost incredible in a man of his long and varied experience of the country.

It is evident, not only from the insignificant proportion of European candidates elected, but from the small number of votes polled by them, that, whatever distribution the Government may make of the remaining seats, they cannot hope to form even a strong minority. Under these circumstances, it is extremely improbable that any independent European of respectability will consent to serve, and we may look forward to the remaining seats being divided between natives and Europeans of the official class.

Of 10,461 votes registered, only 155 were given to Europeans, or Eurasians, and these 155 votes were divided between nine candidates; so that the average number of votes obtained by candidates of the governing race was only 17. Nor is this to be explained by the paucity of voters in the Wards for which European or Eurasian candidates stood. For, in Ward No. 13, where Mr. T. W. Gribbie, a Civil Servant of the Government, and a gentleman holding the respectable position of Postmaster General of Bengal, was elected with 6 votes, and Mr. James Wilson, the well-known Editor of the *Indian Daily News*, and a zealous champion of the people, was rejected with 3 votes, Babus Sita Nath Das and Preo Nath Datta, Zemindars, of Jaun Bazar Street, obtained, respectively, 135 and 127 votes. For Ward No. 16, the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds stands even with Babu Ananda Mohan Bose, the barrister, both having 26 votes; but we should like to know how many of Mr. Reynolds' 26 votes were given by natives. Very few, we suspect, if any. Indeed, it is probable that, of the total of 155 votes polled by all the European and Eurasian candidates together, an infinitesimally small proportion were given by natives, and that, wherever they could do so, the natives voted almost to a man for their own countrymen, because they were their own countrymen.

THE BOMBAY ICE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has been a deal of correspondence of late in the papers regarding a necessity of life, or at least an article most people suffer from the deprivation of in India, I refer to ice. To be iceless in this country, particularly where people have become habituated to its use, is a deprivation indeed. As far as Bombay is concerned, we know that ice importation from America is a monopoly fostered by Government, who, on consideration of the importer agreeing not to charge above an anna per pound for ice, concede to him the use of the Government ice-house premises, which would be a concession of very considerable value were it not that our ice purveyors have an ice-house of their own. The concession of the Government ice-house, as it stands at present, is of no value except in so far as it deters others from importing foreign ice which requires a vault to preserve it. On the part of the lessees of the Government ice-house there is no concession made, as they merely bind themselves not to charge over an anna per pound for ice which, I believe, has been the price ruling in Bombay, except where, for the time being, competition has lowered the cost of ice to the consumer, for very many years past. Since we have had the misfortune to have an ice famine in Bombay, I have given a rainy day's reminiscence to the public, which merely was my own experience when conducting a foreign ice business at Kurrachee and Bombay. I gave, too, figures as to average out-turn of ice shipments as the present monopolists conduct their business. But, as my views are diametrically opposed to theirs, the figures I gave relative to their affairs are of no consequence. For years past I have been weighing the chances of cheaper ice for India. At one time when we had a very large stock of ice stored in Bombay, I wished to lower the price, believing that the money receipts would aggregate more than by selling at the ordinary price ruling. But I was over ruled. My hands being tied, however, as to selling price did not prevent my making figures and certain practical tests which convinced me that a lower price of ice will give the importer a larger profit. Furthermore, I think, the selling price of ice may be lowered and lowered every step down taken in ratio to increase of consumption, making the business more valuable to the importer, besides conferring a boon upon ice consumers in India. During all these years that ice has remained at a fixed price in India, with now and then an exception brought about by competition, the tendency has been to lowering the cost to the importer. The f.o.b. cost, as a rule, has certainly not increased. Although the ice trade in America has grown rapidly, fresh supplies have been obtained from all parts, the Eastern country particularly, to meet the ever-growing demand. The exporter to India has gained an advantage as years have rolled on inasmuch as the register tonnage of ships has, as a rule, increased, larger vessels paying their owners better than smaller, as the cost of sailing a vessel—say, of 1,500 tons register—is but trifling compared with the cost of sailing a vessel, say, of a thousand tons register. Where a large quantity of ice is shipped in one vessel to India the greater is the proportional out-turn. On the other hand in India there have been no improvements. The ice ship arrives in Bombay harbour, a gang of coolies is sent off from the shore, the ice is discharged into small boats protected from the sun or rain by a tarpaulin; from the boats it goes into carts, and from the carts it is carried on coolies' heads to the upper floor of the ice house; then lowered into vaults. The waste of a large bulk of ice stored in a vessel's hold on the voyage out is not great. But the waste from the time the hatches are off in Bombay harbour until the ice is stored in vault is very great. Then there is the waste constantly going on in vault; the larger the quantity in vault, however, the less the waste. Waste in hoisting out of vault. Waste in small ice delivery tanks during the day. Last, but not least, waste in cutting up. Thus, although there has been no improvement made in India, or at least Bombay, there have been other things at work tending to lower the cost of American ice to the Indian consumer, and an advantage might have accrued, I think, to the consumer had the monopolists, who have held the business for years or com petitors, seen their true interest which appears to me to be the gradual lowering of price to be reduced and reduced to a certain point as increased consumption warrants. Suppose a cargo of, say, 1,500 tons shipped is put into vault in Bombay and sold at one anna per pound. There is a certain consumption which even at the above-named price increases gradually year by year. But, supposing the same cargo is sold at three-quarters an anna per pound, the demand increases. More pounds of ice are sold than at the higher price; the cargo is moved quicker from vault; hence very considerable saving in waste there is effected.

Few people have an idea of the waste going on in an ice vault. I have tested it by putting a cargo of ice in the Government ice house vault in Bombay holding on to it five months. Holding on to it, did I say? Well, that is as may be. Ice cannot be held: it must go. The quicker it reaches the consumer the better for all concerned. Taking into consideration what I have learned from practical experience and observation, I have made up my mind to once again take an active part as an ice importer, provided I can command what the exigencies of the business appear to me to require, pledging myself not to charge over three quarters of an anna per pound for ice, and believing I can lower and lower my selling as consumption increases on reduced price from time to time until it brings ice to every man's door in India. I cannot say it "has been the dream of my life" to confer such a boon upon the Indian public; but if it had and can be fulfilled, it would not be an ignoble part to act. In any event I have for years had this object in view. I am well aware that the present monopolists of our foreign ice supply will laugh at the idea of any one opposing them. They will talk about the length of their purse, forsooth. But it will not be the opposition of any one man but of the great public. I remember when the horse tramway rails were laid in Bombay a gentleman remarked to me who kept his carriage and pair, "We don't want a horse tramway." My reply was, "Who do you mean by *we?*" mine [*public* want it," that is enough." So the public want cheaper ice. The affluent as well as those not so favoured of fortune, and I think they will get it. There has been a talk in Bombay of getting up a joint-stock company for the purpose of importing American ice. But I doubt a large body of shareholders who would have it in their power perhaps at the first rebuff to wind up the company voluntarily could oppose successfully the present monopoly. I am aware that the argument put forth is that the shareholders would patronise their own company. But it appears to me the public may have a pecuniary interest in the undertaking without going the length of getting up a joint-stock company even if such a thing is practicable. I fear, however, I have already trespassed too much upon your space, which I am emboldened to do, feeling sure that with or without an ice famine the matter of cheap ice to the public is of paramount interest. There are people who may remark why don't we do something. What use is there in talking? To such I can only say that there necessarily must be talk where a movement is contemplated—that is, of such public utility. One can work and talk at the same time.—Yours, &c.,

B. F. FARNHAM.

Sept. 8.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.—None but anxious Mothers know the worry of "Teething Time," and the nursery has no more innocent help than Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, which, as lied to the infants Gums, relieves the pain and prevents convulsions. Free from any Narcotic. None genuine without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon street, London," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.—Agents: TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, 2ND SEPT.

You have had no letter from the Punjab since the Prince of Wales went away. Possibly your correspondent exhausted himself in describing that dazzling event; and is allowing his energies to lie fallow till the arrival of Lord Lytton, in October, on his way to Cashmere, again summonses him to the field of graphic description?

The clever Lahore correspondent of the *Pioneer* has shown, however, that this void has not been owing to there having been nothing to say, though, in the absence of public news, there has been on his part a tendency to resort to more or less interesting personalities.

The present hot season has been distinguished from all others by a series of public fêtes of various kinds in the Lawrence Gardens and Shalamar. These entertainments originated some hopes that the people generally would mix more freely and scowl at each other a little less than usual, but we have not observed yet any practical result of this kind, and the place, so far as human beings are concerned, seems as gloomy and exclusive as ever. When we turn to nature, however, everything is fresh and pleasant to look upon, the whole face of the country is clothed with the brightest vegetation, and punkahs are becoming less necessary every day. The heavy rains which produced this grateful change have made it very unpleasant for us in other ways, as the Sutlej Bridge, on the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway, has been broken beyond repair for perhaps more than a twelve-month, and for a long time the trains of the Punjab Northern State line travelled over and through more water than dry ground. The great floods have, however, not injured in any way the big bridges on the latter line.

The Government of India being unable to lend the Municipality the funds necessary for carrying out Mr. Leslie Clarke's drainage and water schemes, the engagement of that gentleman will soon terminate. This is a matter of general regret, as no place in India suffers more from the vilest stinks and unutterably bad water; in fact, every act of daily life, from the morning glass of water to the evening drive, impresses one with the necessity for something being done in Mr. Clarke's line. The local Government is too much in the hills to see all this, and when we ask for a decent drink of water and a few drains, it vaccinates us by hundreds, erects lamp-posts on the mall, or, worst than all, writes minutes about the insanitary arrangements of the civilian. Perhaps the recent outburst of public fetes was a well-designed gubernatorial scheme to make us forget the miseries of our local peculiarities. Some of the younger civilians, our rulers, having read while cramming for their examinations how, in the Roman amphitheatres, a few hundred mangled gladiators could divert the public attention from semi-starvation and general misrule, applied the principle in a modified way to this dreary capital.

The Lieutenant-Governor, who has been all the hot season in Simla, will pass through Lahore in a few days, on his way to Murree, to prepare to receive Lord Lytton. Several gentlemen have been confidently named as the successors of Sir Henry Davies, and there is necessarily a great deal of interested speculation on the subject. I don't pretend to know anything about it, but Sir Douglas Forsyth has to be provided for, and perhaps the prophecy which was made by Captain Nisbet, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, at the club banquet given to Sir Douglas when he was starting on the Yarkand Mission, may, after all come true, and I hope it will, for he would make a popular Lieutenant-Governor. This prophecy made some impression at the time, as will be seen in the newspapers of that period, but is probably now forgotten.

There is necessarily a good deal of talk and preparations for the pompously announced "Imperial Assemblage" at Delhi. It will no doubt be a piece of magnificent display and all sorts of important announcements will be made at it, so that it seems a pity the subject will become somewhat flat owing to the extraordinary postponement of the ceremony. A thousand things occur to one as graceful announcements on the occasion. Military officers might be offered pensions more liberal than those of junior clerks and doorkeepers at the India Office;—the down-trodden uncovenanted might be presented with more generous leave rules;—the fathers of British families born in the country might have some hope of employment for their sons held out to them;—Viceroys might be made personally accessible to petitioners, and full assurance might be given that Englishmen are not to be deprived of trial by jury in any case;—and so forth. If a few of these things were promised, we could gratify the Prince of Wales' travelling companions by swearing eternal friendship and one-sided domestic intimacy with the most exclusive Bengalis and Mahommedans, and be happy generally ever after.

About a month ago we had here a large company of excellent Hindu actors from Poona, who did very well during their stay. They performed here for some weeks on their way down from Cashmere. The only other public entertainment we have had has been that of Professor Wells, an American Aeronaut, whose strange adventures in all parts of the world were recently recorded in the *Leisure Hour*, a well-known London publication. The Professor, however, has made no ascents here.

Mr. Scarlett, the oldest pleader, and formerly the best billiard-player in the province, died a few days ago, it is said from an overdose of chloral. He is very generally regretted.

We are now very well off for newspapers, *Indian Public Opinion* being practically by means of liberal "bulletins," a daily, and the new journal, the *Courier*, being very well conducted. Very shortly I suppose we shall have also the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and the pleasant state of frontier politics will then have some chance of exhaustive publicity.

THE PUNCHAYETWADY WELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen's letter in this morning's *Bombay Gazette*, perhaps you will kindly allow me to state that they have, doubtless in the hurry of writing to secure insertion in your issue of to-day, unintentionally misstated the facts.

The Municipal officers have been so unfortunate as to have been obliged to correspond with them on behalf of Messrs. Kullindas Kirparam on five different subjects since the 1st of January last, viz.:—

1. Regarding the Punchayetwady well.

2. Regarding an alleged deviation from sanctioned plan in Hununan Lane. In this case, as correctly stated by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, the Municipal officers were in error in supposing that a deviation from plan had been made, but the correspondence was lengthened by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, being instructed to impute improper conduct on the part of certain Municipal officers.

3. Regarding a request of Messrs. Kallisndas that I should put in force against a neighbour of theirs a section of the Municipal Act. This after enquiry I declined to do.

4. Regarding an alleged encroachment on a public right of way and deviation from sanctioned plan in Khutterwady Lane, Messrs. Craigie Lynch, and Owen have acknowledged that the deviation was made, and have requested that the necessary plans may be sanctioned. The encroachment also appears to have been made, but the lane not being a "public street" I did not consider that I could under the Municipal Act summarily remove the encroachment.

5. Regarding rebuilding of a privy in their house in Chowpatty objected to by the Health Officer on sanitary grounds. This house is the same as that regarding which the suit was brought against the Municipality in 1872, and for this reason, I presume, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen have not counted their letters about the privy. The correspondence I now refer to, however, is not on the subject of the attempt of the then Corporation to set aside the lease, but arose from Messrs. Kullandas Kirparam insisting that I shall replace, on its original site, an objectionable privy removed during the lease, when I wished to be allowed to re-erect it on a site approved by the Health Officer.

The total number of letters received from Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on these subjects, since the 1st of January last, is about 36. They of course gave rise to much more correspondence. To prevent misapprehension, I may add that we have had correspondence direct with Messrs. Kullandas Kirparam on several other subjects, but these were ordinary municipal matters, and did not, in their opinion, call for the assistance of their solicitors.—I have, &c.,

W. G. FEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Sept 8.

BOMBAY.

THE THUNDERER FUND.—We have been requested by the National Bank of India, Limited, to acknowledge receipt of the undermentioned subscription to the Thunderer Fund from the Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, Rs. 15.

THE "ADELPHI" HOTEL CASE.—Yesterday again, owing to Mr. Purcell, the counsel for Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, who is to show cause against the rule *nisi* issued against his client, being engaged in another Court, the case of the "Adelphi" Hotel was postponed and will be taken up to-day should Mr. Purcell be disengaged.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Three cart-drivers, named Nursoo Gopall, Gustave Gonsalves, and Limbajee Tookaram, were fined yesterday—the first two Rs. 3 each and the other Rs. 5, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for torturing their bullocks. The first two were charged at the instance of Mr Nutty, an Agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the other at the instance of police constable No. 820 E.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Foogla Tindal Street, on view of the body of Ebrahim Shaik Jumal. Deceased was a fireman, generally employed on board of steam-ships, at present unemployed. He was about 35 years of age. While passing along the road near the Khojah Doorga, he suddenly fell down and became insensible. He was then conveyed to the J. J. Hospital by a police constable, but expired before reaching the hospital. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease."

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mona Heerjee, Bawa Shaik Ebram, and Baba Mahomed Cassum, were committed, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on Monday next. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2, Mona Heerjee and Bawa Shaik Ebram, stand charged with theft of ten bags of coffee, valued at R. 600, the property of Jetha Cullianjee, committed on the 25th June last; also with instigating and aiding in the commission of theft and embezzlement of the said property; also with having in their possession and conveying ten bags of coffee, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Prisoner No. 3, Baba Mahomed Cassum, with theft and fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust the aforesaid ten bags of coffee entrusted to him for conveyance to the British ship Walmer Castle on the 24th June last.

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.—Charles Richard Newman, chief steward of the s.s. Glamorgan *vs.* John Macdonald, chief engineer of the s.s. Glamorgan.—This case was called on for hearing yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which the complainant charges the defendant with assaulting him on the 16th ultimo. The complainant said that on the 16th August last, while he was engaged receiving stores on board, he was compelled to leave the store-room for a short time as he was suffering from diarrhœa. During his absence defendant sent the engineer's steward with a message to send some bottles of beer, but owing to his temporary absence there was a delay in complying with the order, at which time the defendant came down himself to the store-room and enquired into the cause of the delay, on which occasion several high words passed between him and the defendant, and ultimately defendant struck him four or five times with his fist, which caused complainant to vomit blood. George Blades, the second steward of that ship, and George Youn, the engineer's steward, were examined. Their evidence went to show that on the matter in question when the defendant was enquiring into the cause of the delay, the complainant made use of a most filthy expression which brought about the assault; a single blow dealt by defendant, and complainant fell on the deck, and further that the complainant was in the habit of sending impertinent messages to the engineers, and on one occasion threatened the life of the defendant, and on the following morning succeeding the assault, complainant had distinctly mentioned to the second steward that he (complainant) was in no way injured or hurt by the blow dealt by defendant, but that he was suffering from the effects of his previous complaint. Mr. Macdonald, the defendant, admitted that he assaulted the complainant by dealing him a slight blow, under gross provocation, the complainant having made use of a most foul and vulgar expression. His Worship, in disposing of the case, said from the evidence it appeared to him that the defendant would have been very much irritated in consequence of the expression made use of by complainant. It was the duty of the steward to have submitted a satisfactory explanation as to the cause of the delay in complying to the engineer's order, instead of which complainant chose rather to make use of an unbecoming and filthy expression which tended to provoke the defendant. On the other hand the defendant was not justified by that provocation, but as he is really sorry for what he had done on the heat of the moment, the best course defendant could have adopted, under the circumstances, would have been to have brought the conduct of the complainant before the captain, who certainly would deal with the matter as it deserved. The defendant was thereupon warned and discharged.

THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME.—The Committee of the Hope Grant Memorial have paid to the funds of this institution the sum of 500 guineas for the purchase of a perpetual presentation, *in memoriam* of the late Gen. Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., President of the Home, the right of presentation to be exercised by Lady Grant during her lifetime, and at her decease, by the officer in actual command of the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers for the time being.—*Deccan Herald.*

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.—We understand that Mr. Plunkett has sent in a report to Mr. Norman, the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, and has declared it as his opinion that a searching inquiry should be made into the matter. Mr. Norman, we are told, has sent on the report to Government, and has, meanwhile, ordered that the books of the office should be kept sealed. We understand that Mr. Norman has recommended that Government should appoint a Commission composed of military and civil officers to conduct the further inquiry.—*Id.*

THEFT.—We are sorry to have to record a case of theft, in which two of the soldiers of our popular 2-15th Regiment were concerned, which came before the Cantonment Magistrate on Tuesday last. Two privates of the above regiment had evidently been drinking, and in their spree had stolen two photographs belonging to Captain Peat and some books from the Club of Western India, which property was found in their possession. They pleaded guilty, but, in extenuation, pleaded that they were drunk at the time and did not know what they were doing. Colonel Evezard, however, found them guilty, and awarded each of them three months' rigorous imprisonment for each of the offences of which they had been guilty.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts.
Thursday 7th Sept. (up to 6 a.m.)...	0 24	0 19	0 08
Previously registered ...	53 09	46 33	45 68
Total up to date	53 33	46 52	45 76

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co's s.s. CATHAY, Captain R. T. Dundas, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr. J. Stevenson, Mr. William Hind, Vet. Surg. Whitfild, R.A., and Mr. John Ives.

For Brindisi.—Mr. Courneuve.

MAGIC, ILLUSIONS, MIMICRY.

PROFESSOR THORN will give one of his magic performances at Grant Road Theatre this evening. The Professor has already earned a good reputation at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, and as he has very wisely reduced the prices of admission to-night to a figure which will suit all classes alike, the Grant Road Theatre, we may expect, will have a goodly company within its walls on this occasion.

FOOTBALL.

THE "Bombay United Football Club" will play the "Byculla Team" this evening at 5-30 on the ground adjoining the Bandstand. The following will represent the sides:—

UNITED.	BYCULLA.
W. Lake, Captain.	W. Corkery, Captain.
M. Spillane.	K. Single.
W. Maidment.	E. Gordon.
W. Cumming.	H. Gordon.
E. Cumming.	J. Broan.
F. Maidment.	J. Arnot.
H. Harrington.	H. Millard.
N. McClumpha.	W. Boilea.
J. Nuberg.	A. Jervis.
R. Leuschwager.	H. Jervis.
G. Gardiner.	C. Edington.
W. McKenzie.	H. Rennison.
H. Miles.	— Addler.
J. Thomson.	H. Pritchard.
C. Wilson.	F. Hannah.
E. Walsh.	A. Hannah.
E. McGarry.	W. Cohen.
R. Kees.	W. O'Brien.
— Stevens.	W. Blakeman.
F. Hutchinson.	G. Blakeman.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m., Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th September 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·798
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	90·1
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	80·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	75·4
General direction of wind	SSW, SSE, WSW, S, SSW, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	279
Fall of Rain	0·68 inches.
Total fall during the month	0·43 "
" " year	45·76 "
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 8th	0·14 "

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 2nd September, 1876.

Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	68,491 0 0
Merchandize	1,25,058 11 0
Telegraph	599 0 0
Municipal Trains	400 0 0
Total Rs.	1,93,018 11 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,178 miles. Total Rs.	2,20,543 14 10
Decrease	27,524 3 10

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PRINCE'S DOCK, PROGR

purpose, neither England nor any of the Great Powers will shrink from fulfilling the high political and moral duty which will then devolve upon them. (Cheers.) But, Sir, we must not jump at conclusions so quickly as is now the fashion. There is nothing to justify us in talking in such a vein of Turkey at this moment. It is a state of affairs which requires the most vigilant examination and the most careful management. But those who suppose that England ever would uphold, or at this moment particularly is upholding, Turkey from blind superstition and from a want of sympathy withd the highest aspirations of humanity are deceived. (Cheers.) What our duty at this critical moment is to maintain the Empire of England; nor will we ever consent to any step—although it may obtain comparative quiet and a false prosperity—which could hazard the existence of that Empire. (Loud cheers.)

THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—In the clear and well-expressed statement of the Under-Secretary on Indian affairs on the 10th inst., I observe that Lord George Hamilton draws attention to the fact that India is constantly absorbing gold and silver for other than monetary uses. He shows, in fact, that during the last 40 years India (without a gold coinage) has taken more than one hundred millions of gold alone, the great bulk of which must have been used in the manufacture of jewels and personal ornaments.

The absorption of precious metals by Eastern nation, has been going on now for some thousands of years, and he must be a very bold man who would venture to predict that India and other Eastern countries are so well supplied with gold and silver that the demand for these commodities must henceforth cease.

I suppose it is generally assumed that labour in India is paid for in hard coin, and that the coinage in circulation in the country is enough to represent the transactions between he employer and employed; but this is a very imperfect representation of facts. In the rural districts of India I do not think I am far wrong in asserting that, as regards five-sixths of the tenant proprietors of the soil, no money ever passes from the ryot to the farm labourer. The labourer is paid either by a share of the farm produce, by a daily allowance of grain, or by permission to grow certain crops on his own account after the main crop has been harvested. The employer, moreover, beyond making a provision for the sustenance of his labourer, generally agrees to supply him with one or two pieces of cloth in a year, and to make trifling presents on the occasion of a birth, marriage, or death in the family. The main transactions between the farmer and his labourers are carried on without the intervention of gold, silver, or copper tokens; but in the Presidency towns and other centres of European administration, and in localities where public works are under construction, money payments for labour are the rule and payments in kind the exception. India is essentially an agricultural country, and three-fourths of its population are engaged in occupations connected with the cultivation of the soil, so that a very little reflection must show us that, notwithstanding the enormous absorption of precious metals in India, the great bulk of the labouring people in that country are not yet furnished with the amount of silver and gold they are capable of using, either as coin or personal ornaments.

We are all apt to forget that it is only a few years ago since the labouring people in India were predial slaves, that they could neither own nor acquire property, and that, although the humanity of the British Government has given legal liberty to the poorest and meanest of its subjects, yet the habits and customs inherited by a down-trodden people are but slowly changed, and to this day the bulk of the labouring classes employed by the Indian farmers are practically hereditary serfs.

Wherever British capital has been spent in the construction of railways, roads, and canals—wherever the tea, coffee, or indigo planter has embarked money in the cultivation of the soil—there the Indian labourer has practically learnt and enjoyed his right to be paid in coin, and in such localities the relations of labour and capital are adjusted; but this is not yet the case in regard to the great bulk of agricultural labourers in the rural districts. They have yet to learn how to secure a fair share of the wealth resulting from their labour.

From these considerations I think it must be admitted that we have no *data* to estimate the future capacity of India to absorb gold and silver; but the absorption of the past will probably not be diminished in the future, if we consider that a very important portion of the Indian population at present hardly know the practical use of silver as money or ornament, but that the knowledge and convenience of money tokens are gradually extending among these people.

In estimating the eastward flow of precious metals, we must take into account also the passion of all Oriental nations for the use of gold and silver in personal ornament. Within the past 20 years I have myself known the labouring people of certain village communities to change their brass rings and bangles for silver, and as they have advanced in prosperity the silver has given place to gold. In all districts in which coin is largely distributed in return for labour this is the invariable result—that the surplus earnings are hoarded as family jewels and ornaments. Rupees to the value of many millions sent out into circulation never get beyond the melting-pot of the village jeweller, who fashions ornaments from time to time to suit the fancies of the fortunate possessors.

In this way both gold and silver are very largely withdrawn from the monetary circulation of the world, and the process is one that will probably increase rather than diminish, as the prosperity of the people grows, so that it would seem extremely improbable that the demand for precious metals in the East should diminish to any serious extent, although their relative values may be, as at present, temporarily disturbed. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. R. CORNISH, Surgeon-Major, Madras Army.

Tastcombs, near Stockbridge, Hants.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Having for many years held the charge of a Government Treasury in the Punjab, may I be permitted to endorse the observations of your correspondent, Surgeon-Major Cornish, in *The Times* of yesterday, that "we have not sufficient *data* to estimate the future capacity of India to absorb gold and silver," and that "the labouring classes in that country are not yet furnished with the amount of silver and gold they are capable of using either as coin or personal ornaments?"

In the Kangra district, of which I held charge for several years, the income, mainly from land revenue, was formerly greatly in excess of the expenditure, and the surplus, to the extent of about £20,000 per annum, was remitted in specie to meet the Treasury requirements of other districts.

In 1873, owing to the rapid extension of tea cultivation and the gradual development of trade, the demand for silver specie became so great within the limits of the district that remittances to other districts entirely ceased. In 1874 and 1875 the income of the district did not meet its requirements in silver currency, and that without any increase of local establishments or any increase of the military force quartered in the district. In those years I had to apply for specie remittances to the extent of £20,000 annually from the Treasuries of other districts.

At Palumpur, in the Kangra Valley, the centre of the tea estates, there was formerly little or no demand for silver currency. In 1873, 1874, and 1875 I had to send specie remittances to the extent of 30,000 rupees per mensem for several months in each year to Palumpur to meet the demands of tea planters for the encashment of Government currency notes.

Up to the time when I left India, in November, 1875, the increasing demand for silver specie, not alone in the populous tracts of Kangra Proper, but in the thinly-populated outlying sub-divisions of Kulu and Lahore was very marked. The still continuous extension of tea cultivation and manufacture, and the expansion of trade with Ladakh and countries in Central Asia, lead to the belief that the local demand for silver will still continue to increase.

Such are facts relating to one only out of the 32 districts comprised in the Punjab Provinces. It is true there is a special industry—tea cultivation and manufacture,—confined to the Kangra district in the Punjab, the rapid extension of which during the last few years has given increased employment to the labouring classes. But I believe that the extension of cultivation and the development of trade throughout the Province generally have led to a great increase in the demand for silver in all other districts, and the general cry among treasury officers has been and still is for some more coin.

While the increased demand for silver coin for circulation in the interior of districts in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab is very marked, the absorption of the metal for purposes of ornament and jewelry is still more remarkable. As the result of my personal observations in the extensive tracts of country comprised in my district, I can testify that in every town, village, and hamlet the number of working jewellers and silversmiths is on the increase, and that the bulk of the labouring and agricultural classes are gradually and to a surprising extent substituting silver ornaments for men, women, and children in place of those of brass and copper, and of beads, &c.

The extension of railways, the reclamation of waste lands and increase of cultivation, the development of industries and the expansion of internal trade are not confined to a district or a Province, but are general throughout India. I fully believe with your correspondent that the bulk of the agricultural and labouring classes in India are nothing like furnished with the amount of silver they are capable of using either as coin or personal ornaments.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD PASKE, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab.

Folkstone, Kent, Aug. 16.

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A STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Times."

SIR,—I am a field officer. When a subaltern in India, I (then in ill health) was told by the regimental doctor that he would "recommend me for leave to England."

He subsequently met me, felt my arm; spoke of my being "muscular and too strong to be sent home." He was, I now believe, joking.

I said nothing, went home, wrote a note of three lines or so to him, seized a bottle of laudanum, and swallowed a wineglass full, intending to destroy myself (with laudanum). I had no sooner swallowed this enormous dose than my native servant handed me a note from an officer, which said, "I hear from the doctor that you are going home; what will you take for your new saddle?" I was at first stunned. I said to the native, "I have swallowed poison. Run to the doctor." And I gave him the note which I had written to the doctor in anger, and stating I had taken poison. Laudanum was, I am certain, named in my note. The servant rushed off. I then swallowed three or four glasses of water, with, I believe, the intention of making myself vomit, or at least of delaying the action of the laudanum; but as I looked for the glass I caught sight of a bottle of tartar emetic. It was white stuff, I remember. I had no conception it was a poison then, and I could declare on oath that up to August or September, 1876, when I saw it called a poison in the papers, I never knew it to be a poison. I only knew it would make me sick, and I at once took two large table spoonfuls of it to make me vomit out the laudanum. I also put my finger repeatedly down my throat and a feather or straw. The consequence was that I, in about four minutes, felt pain, then violent sickness and subsequent stupor, but I had, I know, vomited most freely, for I saw the contents. Then came the doctor, with a stomach pump, and though I felt some severe pains and became very drowsy, I got right after about, I think, five hours. Pray mark this, I declare that I never once named the tartar emetic (of which I had taken two large table-spoonfuls to make myself sick). I never, until 1876, knew that I had in reality poisoned myself with tartar emetic as well as laudanum.

I well remember that I told no one from that day (23 or 24 years ago) until 1876, and I have never yet mentioned it to any one that I took either water or tartar emetic. I took both to save myself from the consequences of my folly; but I thought I should be laughed at for swallowing poison, and then swallowing water and tartar emetic, which I always thought was an innocent drug, solely used to produce sickness. I had been given it as a child, I think, or had seen it given. I know I bought it in Calcutta to make up some prescription either for my horse or dogs, and it was given me without question.

Now, though I have rarely spoken of my folly, yet I have done so to several relatives (even in late years), but I never once told them aught but that I had swallowed poison (laudanum). I could produce proof of this. There is a field officer now in England who was at my bedside when the stomach-pump was applied. So was half the regiment. Not one of those present knew nor did the doctor know that I had swallowed a monstrous dose of tartar emetic, or even that I had also tried to save myself with large doses of water. Had I been dying, I declare on my honour my belief that I should have solemnly stated that I had only taken laudanum (as poison), for I did not know that the tartar emetic was poison; I knew it only by the recent inquest. On the contrary, the fact that I had swallowed such an enormous dose of antimony with impunity might have caused fatal results had I ever had occasion to use it again as an emetic. I always attributed my recovery to the innocent agents, water and antimony, which latter, in fact, I only knew as "tartar emetic," and not as a "poison."

Now, Sir, I could also state on oath that I have frequently in my long military career come across confirmed or habitual drunkards, and have myself recommended wives to put small doses of tartar emetic (which I did not know to be poison) into their husband's grog on all occasions. I on one occasion told a gentleman to give it his wife, who was taking too much wine—a new habit, he said. I suppose I have heard this remedy for incipient and confirmed drunkards recommended 20 times, often by doctors.

Now, suppose Mr. Bravo (who loved his wife, I believe) chose to keep a bottle of this dangerous, because unsuspected, poison near him either for her benefit or for other purposes (as I did); and suppose on swallowing the laudanum he suddenly thought of the tartar emetic. It is to me clear that he knew he had poisoned himself by his calling out for hot water to make himself vomit. He may, like myself, have also taken tartar emetic, and to the last denied that he had taken any poison but laudanum, simply because he, like myself, did not know it to be poison (thanks to its harmless name and very common application). I can declare on oath that I should have died convinced that I had taken no poison but laudanum, for the other poison never was considered such by me until 1876.

If you have any idea that this singular case can be of use I will call and authenticate it. I have, I think, my medical furlough certificate, which states the facts. I can produce officers also to prove it; but I will only call on your assurance as a gentleman that my name is not given, though I would not object to give positive proofs to you, or to any person whom you might suggest. I will on no account have my name mentioned in connexion with such a scandal. I am over 50 years of age, am married, and have a family.—Truly yours,

FIELD OFFICER.

II.

To the Editor of the "Times."

SIR,—If it would be any consolation to the Balham jurors to known that their verdict is not without parallel, I would quote for their benefit a report from the columns of the *Pekin Gazette* of the result of an inquiry which has lately been held at Tien-tsin on the destruction by fire of a Chinese military store at that place. The Viceroy of the Province reports to the Throne that a searching investigation has been made into all the circumstances of the conflagration, that witnesses have been examined (this time probably with physical torture), and that every likely or unlikely theory as to its origin has been freely discussed; but all to no purpose, and the Viceroy is, in the absence of all evidence to the contrary, driven to the conclusion that it was a case of spontaneous combustion, but at the same time he strongly urges on His Imperial Majesty the propriety of inflicting some punishment on the mandarins in charge of the store, and he therefore recommends that stigmas should be attached to their names by causing each and every one to be degraded.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH".—AUGUST 19.

DESPAIR?

BROWN has locked his portmanteau with one of those letter padlocks, and forgotten the word that opens it!

[Only ten minutes to dinner!

AMENDMENT ON THE CRUELTY TO ANIMALS BILL.

Fox-hunting in future to be limited to bag-foxes, and no fox henceforth to be hunted except under chloroform.

SWEETS BY WIRE.

By mistake, in a telegram from Calcutta the other day, "the Jam of Lasbela" was entitled "the Jam of Luzbela." A serious mistake, only to be parallelled by calling raspberry jam gooseberry!

SANCTA SIMPLICITAS.

Mrs. Golightly (fishing for a compliment.) "Ah! Mr. McJoseph, beauty is the most precious of all gifts for a woman! I'd sooner possess beauty than anything in the world!"

Mr. McJoseph (under the impression that he is making himself very agreeable). "I'm sure, Mrs. Golightly, that you regret you may possibly feel on *that* score must be amply compensated for by—by—the consciousness of your *moral worth*, you know,—and of your various mental accomplishments!"

A JUMP AT A CONCLUSION.

Geraldine. "You shan't be my aunt: you shall be my sister!"

Aunt Anne. "No. I am your papa's sister, and so I must be your aunt."

Geraldine (after a pause). "Then, was papa my uncle before he was married?"

THE ROLL OF FAME.

"Ex-Colonel Baker has joined the Turkish Army."—*Daily Papers.*

That with the Turks he takes command,
Should not surprise us in the least.
A Baker ought to understand
The way of rising in the (*y*) East.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Rail.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khandesh State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from [Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nuldhatee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Ferpore and Muttra Dak.
Bawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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SHERRIES. Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts' Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry..	18 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very superior	37 0	...
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	46 0	24 0
D. 1868	0 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	40 0	21 8
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...
FREMINET RE FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0
GEISLER'S (India special)	50 0	27 8
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	40 0	22 0
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27 8	14 8

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	16 0	8 12
HATEAU LEOVILLE ,,	18 8	10 8
PAUILLAC ,,	17 0	9 8
ST. ESTEPHE ,,	15 8	8 12
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19 8	10 12
STERNE ,,	17 8	9 12
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU TILENE	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	27 0	15 0
HATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	27 0	15 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

POMARD (our own brand)	20 8	11 0
CHAMBERTIN ,,	21 8	11 8
CHABLIS (our own Brand)	18 8	10 8

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Braunenberger	28 8	16 12
Do do Josephshoffer	33 8	18 12
Do do Zeltinger	36 8	20 4
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 8	21 4
CREMANT BLANC	30 8	16 12

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...

STILL HOCKS. Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	21 0	...
RHENISH	18 0	10 0
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	...
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	...
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0
GEISENHEIM	24 0	...
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANNISBERG, (Select Growth).	30 0	...
SCHARLACHBERG	32 0	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	21 0	...

SPARKLING HOCKS.

SPARKLING HOCKHEIMER	28 8	16 8
,, RUDESHEIMER	33 8	18 12
,, RAUENTHALER	36 8	20 12
,, JOHANNISBERG	39 8	21 12

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD J. E. J. Reserve	32 0	...

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	28 0	...
OUR OWN, * Star	24 0	...
Do do ** Stars	26 0	...
Do do *** Stars	29 0	...
HENNESSY'S * one Star	28 0	...
Do. ** two Stars	32 0	...
Do. *** three Stars	34 0	...
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	27 0	...
Do ** two Stars	29 0	...
Do *** three ,,	32 0	...
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	23 0	...
Do ** stars	25 0	...
Do *** stars	27 0	...
Do Very Superior old	35 0	...
EXSBAW'S No. 1	39 8	...
Do No. 2	23 0	...
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	27 0	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD TOM, Swaine Boord & Co.'s	17 8	9 8
HOLLAND GIN, Large and Small Flasks	26 8	15 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	21 0	...
RUM, Jamaica	22	...
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30 0	...
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle.	5 8	3 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	30 0
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	...
BITTERS GIRONDIN	20 0	...
GINGER WINE, best	16 0	8 8
CURACAO, WYNAND & FOCKINKS, finest.	40 0	25 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA do do do	40 0	...
CHERRY BRANDY	18 0	9 0
VICHY MINERAL WATERS	12 0	...
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Pagnioli)	15 0	...
VICHY LOZENGES per Box	1 8	...
HAVANNAH CHEROOTS Semiramis per box 100	7 0	...

ALE AND STOUT.

BASS' ALE, Bottled by H Stone & Co	6 8	4 8
GUINNESS' 5 X STOUT, Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles	6 8	...
Do do do by E & J Burke, &c	6 8	4 8

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their good, to see that the weights agrees with the Railway Receipt.*

NOTICES.

A. NORRINGTON & Co., 34, Great St. Helens, E. C., London, Merchants, dealing in Iron, Oils and New Copper, Spelter and all Metals. Oil Boiler Plates, Horse Shoes, Wire Rope, Cart Tyres, etc.—The above firm is anxious to correspond with a first-class House, well acquainted with the Metal Trade.

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The above style of Barouches are constructed either for large sized Horses or for Arabs. The MINIATURE CANOE BAROUCHE is specially adapted for Arabs, Burmah Ponies, or a single Horse, and are seated comfortable for four persons inside.
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S. & Co. have IN STOCK every description of HARNESS requisites—Plated, Brass and Japanned Buckle Mountings and are in a position to execute Harness to suit any carriage, of the best materials and workmanship. Price Lists forwarded.
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IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

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PILLS,
GUARANTEED P